LIFE IN PARIS.

LETTER FROM ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

BARGASH IN PARIS-AMUSEMENTS OF A TRAVELING SULTAN-BIS HOME CORRESPONDENCE-HIS SYM-PATHIES WITH IMPERIALISM-FRUITS AND PLOW-ERS OF THE WEST-THE THEATER OF VERSALLES -THE GRAND OPERA.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, July 25.-We have a miniature Sultan in Paris, the Seltan of Zanzibar. He begins with Paris to make his your of the world. He is black as the raven's wing, the finest jet black you ever saw; still I doubt if he will find here a great number of Sultanas ready to pick up his handkerchief. He appears to be enjoying himself, though he evidently pays little attention to the Dictionary of the Academy. He is ecompanied by the Director of the Department of Oriental Languages, M. Scheffer, who is paid for understanding him, but who does not. He goes about everywhere, in the museums, the libraries, and the theaters. He likes living tableaus better than painted ones, and books in action better than these

Nevertheless he is a philosopher. Since he has been in Paris he writes every day a very shrawd letter to his favorite Sultana to give his impressions of travel. He does not deign to write like the rest of us poor mortals; he dictates from the summit of his grandeur to a scribe as black as himself. An inopinions on matters of public concern. I hasten to you believe it," said Mademoiselle Floere, "she only send you a translation of his letters. The following is his first epistle to the Sultana:

FIRST LETTER.

of the cities of the sun? It is always raining here. Ever since my arrival the sky has scowled at me.

You have heard it said that wit ran here in the witty, or rather to show that they are. That is the speech of flowers-a language ever to immortalize their follies. Now they are satisfied. All the partty Parisians who are still in town arto set them down day by day in their journals, as a ort of blotter. Posterity will know nothing about it : there is that much clear gain.

of Montaigne, of Mohere, of Voltaire, and Chateau- hoped that their wives will lead them by charact of the counc remance of demagoidsm." I . You cannot imagine how the Republic. The Imperialists are the only ones | X-racs raised an army of 300,000; end down to silver plate to the Count of Chambord, but they say that Paris is not worth a mass. The Domiskovalists would like to bring up the Count of Paris, but they do not like to turn up a King from the bottom in a

As for the Republicans, it is confusion confounded. They agree much less than the Imperialists, the Royor the Demi-Royalists. You would not care it read the enumeration of all the republics which they propose, for that which they gave to France on the because there is no religious alea. The sments. They care nothing for those who against the cannon of Paris-the frateralty of bloo-

compulsory education-for Sandays and Mondays. Mahomet said, "The social body is a tree. It can only grow on condition that it is nourished equally SHYYID BARGASH. from heaven and earth.".

SECOND LETTER.

I have been to Versailles. I asked how many suxereigns there were in the royal palace; they answered Seven Hundred and Frity. The count was not correct, for there are the 750 journalisis also and they consider themselves more sovereign than those of Versnilles, because they make public opinion It would be better to say that they spoil it. They are the true tyrants. They would govern France, if they did not spend their time quarreling with each other. It is a fight a outroner; but happily for them none but their renders suffer.

The Greek sophists avenged themselves upon their Roman masters, by underwinding their strength. The French sophists have been for a century energation France by Roman sophistries. They have been raving to change the mind, the character, and the gayety of their nation, like those women who make themselve blondes by virtue of ungic waters. The French will traverse republics and revolutions in vain in their attempt to take on Roman morals; they will still remain French. The sophists may trouble their mands for the moment, but one day all these clouds will

All these sovereigns, slaves of so many other sov creigns, perpetuate intellectual anarchy in politics and religion. One side wish the Royalists to make the Republic, the others want the Republicans to make the Empire. The former are in rebellion against all governments, but they salute the gendarmes. The latter say there is no God, but the fear Him. They ery out for Fusion, but the result is Confusion. Titles and rank are despised. Everybody thinks he has the right to command; no one is willing to obey. The social ladder has only a ferounds; all the rest are broken. The last comers rest their elbows on the table of France. You know the saying of Pythagoras: "Sit down at the banquet of life, but do not rest your elbows on it."

If you could only see Versailles! After many revolutions it is still the Capital of France, as under the Fourteenth King Louis, surnamed the Sun-King. The other day I saw arriving all at once at the Thenter of the Chateau seven or eight hundred men, who rushed in hastily as if they were late at the play. I thought they were spectators; but they were the actors.-" Why are they in such a hurry ?" Lasked -"I do not knew," somebody answered; "I think they are anxious to play a different part from that which they played last year. They have been making laws, and now they are going to unmake them What is the play called?" "The comedy of the

Spirit of Laws," This theater is called the Theater of Laws. Penclope is its symbol. Knitters of the past, and knitters of the future! On the great days people light around the doors, and stand in lines extending to the suburbs. Here as everywhere complimentary tickets are preferred. The pleasure of the show is that no one knows exactly what is going to be played. They take up frequently the old comedy of Ambition. They have recently revived the comedy of Portfolios. They promise soon another representation of the comedy of the Two Centers. There is too much monologue about them all. You may imagine that only the men make the laws; but I think the women have a hand in it, to judge from the glances cast by the first tenors and heroes toward the boxes filled with the sentimental and curious beauties.

I went into the Hall. The comedians were doubtless repeating their parts, talking to each other

with fine tragic gestures. Nearly all were badly dressed, nearly all were ugly. They pointed out to me among others, the one who plays the noble fathers, and who is called Crémieux; the heavy traiter of the melodramas, Gambetta; and many others, but Crémieux is the type of the class. Citizen Gambetta has a glass eye; they call it the evil eye of France. I saw also the one who plays the

Weeping Crocodile, Citizen Jules Favre. But I think the true National representation is public opinion, made by the newspapers. Certainly, the French are slaves to the tyranny of wit.

THIRD LETTER. We have been to the Opera. I thought it was a me it was a Paradise of houris; these houris are monsters. And what music badly sting! and what 'shabbiness of spectacle! When they saw we were going to sleep, they said: "It is the fault of the Republic, which gives us a provincial opera to disgust us with Art." But I must confess there is one

good thing about this opera-the entr'-actes. I went behind the scenes and was presented to a dancer who was called Mademoiselle Six-and-thirtystupidities. "You like the opera, Mademoiselle?" Yes, the dancing, not the singing opera; because in the latter, the music keeps me from understanding the words and the words keep me from understanding the music." "Have I not seen you at the races, Mademoiselie!" "Yes, I run several men." "Don't runs her creditors off their legs."

There was so much cold water about this performance that the temperature went down, I do not know how many degrees. All the roses of the flower-girl TO THE SULTANA OF ROSES IN THE PALACE AT Berthe were frozen. This flower-girl presented me ZANZIBAR: Why, my Sultann, is Paris called a rival | with a remarkable bouquet, which I hope to bring back to the seraglio. It will be faded, but it will give you a perform of Paris. I offered to bring The sun sometimes comes but he is accompanied by | Berthe bers li. But I found she was an innocent exasperating showers. It is no wender that these young girl who wants to show in the heart of the people have invented artificial fireworks for the operathat virtue still exists in the world. She is night, as they are on such ill terms with the great | pretty. Her hair is like the wheat of Turkey and artificer of day. Paris is an Encyclopedia in hereves are like the heaven of Mahomet. In the evennotion, projecting to the confines of the world the | ing she sells flowers at the opera, in the morning she living lights of universal thought. But we are has her shop in the Champs Elysées, where everystreets. This is wrong; it is not wit, but men of wit, sable hearts. Sending a bouquet is a declaration of the are on the streets. The rage of the French is to | war. To know how to make a bouquet is to contro the reason that they all write in the newspapers. A speken. If I ever have a college at Zan ibar I shall

They are charming, and with them one forgets Still there are many educated people. The country | what bad politics the Parisians have. It is to be il peopled with fine talkers. And in the mon sense by the nose, otherwise the whole generaation will go to the oogs.

have seen a good many politicians, and have come to bere. I cannot get enough of the peaches and strawcomprehend nothing at all of Frenck politics. No berries. Whenever I am thirsty I ask for a fig. but is willing to show his hand and every one it is hard to get then ripe. You remember the Greek ears a mask. There are four parties, four eards to physician who pened for the figs of Athens? He perturn; the Emperor, the King, the Demi-King, and | smaded the wife of Xerxes to make war on Greece. who do not hide their ideal. M. Thiers drollkes them | toms; dried up rivers; covered the sea with ships "Do they conspire I" some one asked him. to enable a quack doctor to eat firs in his own worse," he answered; "they hope." The try. Who then governs the world! Probably drinker of Rhine wine beginted Expoleon III. to make war on Prussia.

ARSENE MOUSSAYE'S TEACHINGS.

HIS RESPECT FOR RELIGION-A LESSON OF CONTENT

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sur: Is "there a man with soul so dead that can publicly condomn M. Arsène Houssaye's letters always read "John Paul's letters:

tazzled that he cannot distinguish the zedd from e. or the pure and good from the cvit, there is become not of "vanus of vacultes," and a deep re or the Maker of as all; I think also a firm in the Maker of as all; I think also a firm in high freedom to No! I think M. Arsene House had a wider space for his noble letters on art, it may meet all this lime.

sekuylevrille*, N. F. Aug. 5, 1875.

A W.

HISTORY OF THE RECENT FLOODS.

TORMS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY-DROUTH IN THE SOUTH.

The Weather Review for the month of July, est issued by the Signal Office at Washington, contain each valuable meteorological information. The rainfall hart for the month is of peculiar interest in connection with the recent disestrons floods in the Ohio Vailey and the criticaties of the Ohio River and the present threatned overflow of the Lower Mississippi. This chart shows that over a large area of country, extending from the costern portion of Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Terriory eastward to Kentneky and Southern Ohio, and emmeing almost the entire basins of the Ohio, Camberulufall for the month exceeds 10 inches and amounts in fully throughout all this section of country is about the nelses, therefore this vast agricultural area has received reducing the extensive floods that have been recently Going a little further back the reader learns, however,

that this excessive monthly rainfall, large as it is, is not wholly at fault for all the damage. The Signal Service am chart for Jane showed that the area of executive ame for that month was confined to nearly the same etlem of country, embracing the Messouri, Central Mississippi, and Lower Onio Valleys. The rainfall in hese sections during June was nearly 10 inches, while se normal amount for June was four and a half inches. These abundant June rains, although they somewhat retarded agricultural operations, were conductive to a lawwith favorable pre-pects for the farmers. This raley period, extending through June and July, served to fill most of the water-courses to their brinks; and when the torm, which advanced enstward from the Lower Mis-ouri Valley, on the 30th of July, reached Instantant tio, it poured its terrous of water out upon those un-oriumite states for nearly 48 hours, during July 31 and agost 1, leaving them, in many sections, completely dimensional.

regast 1, leaving them, is many sections, completely elimetred.

Such is the increorological history of these floods. The safets have now somewhat subsidied, and many farmers whose farms were inundated hope to reap a partial root, but whether such will be the case or not depends upon the weather for the next few weeks. While heavy and increasant rains have failed over such a harse portion of the wheat and corn producing section of the country, excessively warm and dry weather has prevailed innost of the cotton districts. Less than one inch of rain fell turing the whole month of July in a large section of the states of Missbesiph, Alaisma, Georgia, and Florida, and the average rain-fall for the entire cotton States siring the mouth hardly exceeds two inches, being thout one-third of the normal amount for July in these sections. This hare deflected, in consection with the defletency for June in the same sections, will doubtless prove undavorable to the cotton crop. Reports from many localities already show that the yield will be light. The area of our planted this season in the cotton States is said to be musually large. This will prove a valuable adjunct to

COPYRIGHT LAW.

SIR: INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT WITH AMERI-

CA :- The question has been mooted for forty years

and more, and various British Governments have

made languid movements towards obtaining justice

for British and American authors. These have

A LETTER FROM MR. CHARLES READE. A RIGHT CONCEDED TO ENGLISH AUTHORS-THREE THEORIES OF COPYRIGHT-A SCHOOL OF SOPHISTS-LORD BACON'S METHOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

failed; languer generally does. So now fainthearted souls say: "Oh, it is no use: you might as well appeal to the Andes against Snow, or to a hog museum of comparative osteology. They had told | in his neighbor's garden for elemency to Potatoes, as ask the Americans for humanity to British authors." Before I can quite believe this, they must write out of my head and my heart that this American people, torn by civil war, and heart-sore at what seemed to them our want of principle and just sympathy, sent over a large sum of money to relieve the British cotton-spinners whom that war and their own imprudent habits had brought low. Moreover, I can never despair of a cause because it has been bangled forty years. There is a key to every lock; and, if people will go on trying the wrong keys for forty years, that is no proof that the right key will fail for forty more. To find the right key we must survey-for the first time-the whole American sitnation. It comprises five parties; the judges-the Legislature -the authors - the publishers - the

> THE COMMON LAW. The judges-what, in speaking to a Frenchman, we call the law of England, is, in America, the common law of both countries; our common ancestors grew it: the American colonists carried it in their breasts across the Atlantic, and it has the same authority in the States as here; it bows to legislative enactments, but wherever they are silent it is the law of the land. An American lawyer who cites it with the reverence it really deserves, does not pay as any

Now, Congress not having meddled with international Copyright or Stage-right, an English author's Copyright in New-York, A. D. 1875, is what it was is Stage-right what it was before 3 and 4 Will, 4,

Half our battle is won in the courts; for the right in unprinted drawns. "Keene agt, Whentley," rican Law Res. 23, "Crowe agt. Aitken Am. Law Review, 23, and other cares

of printing to the paper and bandwriting of the Man-

I shall now prove that fell international Copyright

The Washerwaman's theory.

The Mad Sophi I's theory.

THE WASHERW MAN'S THEORY-That there can e no incorpored property at common law. An naterial object, the author's own written paper. Thus, if a ben is taken uplawfully, to sell the error she lays after misapprogramion is unlawful.

story to a friend. That gentleman's son inherited t. Shad Lord Clarendon's heir misappropriated this ther's entire meaning Lord Clerendon's herr such him, nearly a century after the history was composed, and obtained heavy damages. "Jude of Quentianry agt, Shebbeare." There are many other cases, he loading "Muschin agt, Richardson, nod "Falmer agt, be wint, inselv tried in New-York, But this peculiar position in "Queensbury agt, Shebbeare" is the best to scritinize. A is the law lift possessor, by inhelitance, of a transcript. It is the nather sheer. If B steals As transcript, he can be indicated if A prints his own transcript, he violates the pure incorporeal Copyright of B, and cannot be indicated but can be such of a property as a morpoveral and detached from paper and all other material substance, as any from paper and all other material substance, as any that was confirmed to an author by Queen Anne's statute, or the acts of Congress in re.

THE LAWYER'S THEORY.—When an author exerts his admitted incorporeal right, by printing and pubislang, a new party enters, the public purchaser, he acquires new rights, which have to be weighed against the author's existing right, strengthened by occupations for the author has created a large material property under his title which would be de-stroyed as property if his copariabt were forfeited by publication. Flow our meesters dealt with this sur-uation is a simple matter of history. Therefore we estrust speculation in a later age and go by the le-

THE MAD SOPHIST'S THEORY rejects, with us, the Washerwoman's theory, and concedes that an author has, at common law, intellectual property, or Copyright, thus abridged; he has the sole right, under any circumstances whatever, to print his unprinted words. But, when he publishes, he sells the volumes without reserve; he cannot abridge his contract with the reader, and retain the sole right under which he printed. He has abandoned his Copyright by the legal force of his act, and this is so self-evident that the suphist declines to receive evidence domins it. Whether Copyright in printed books existed before Queen Anne's Act, he decides in a later age—whose modes of thinking are different by a print reasoning, and refuses he insultry how and the variation of the world is a second of the world "Copy" is, or what is meant in legal assignments, acts of State or judicial dicta; nor will be deign to examine hoper art. Streater, nor any other old law case, nor legal evidence whatever.

COPYRIGHT SOPHISTS.

This was the ground taken by Justice Yates in 'Millar agt, Taylor," He pounded a school of Copyright Sophists, reasoning a priori against a fourpeaked mountain of evidence. He furnished the whole artillery of falsehood, the remantic and alluring phrases "a gift to the public," etc., the equivoques and confusions of ideas, among which the very landmarks of truth are lost to unguarded men. Since it is this British pettifogger who, in the great Republic, stands between us and the truthbetween us and Law-between us and morality-be-

tween us and humanity—between us, and the eighth commandment of God, the Father—between us and the golden rule of God the Son, Judge Yates becomes, like Satan, quite an important equivocator, and I must undecrive mankind about Judge Yntes, and his fitness to rule the Angle-Saxon mind. In "Millar agt. Taylor," the case that has given

In "Millar agt. Taylor," the case that has given Judge Yates so great a temporary importance in England and America, the main question was a simple historical fact; did copyright in printed books, which preceded legislation in France and Holland, also precede in England a certain enactment called Queen Anne's Statute † No a priori reasoning was needed here. The Latin jurists used none to ascertain the identical fact in their own country, and therefore with no better evidence than we have they are enominous. We are divided by a priori reasoning on fact.

we have they are wandmons. We are divided by a priori reasoning on fact.

In "Millar agt, Taylor" two modes of searching truth encountered each other on this narrow ground, each party rejecting the washerwoman's theory and admitting pure Copyright, but disputing whether in old England it was forleited by publication.

One method is by a priori reasoning, and is known as the method of the Greek Sophists and medieval schoolings.

schoolmen.

The other is by observation and evidence, and is the method of Lord Bacon and his pupils. THE TRUE METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.

the former method was universal in the ancient world. That statement is excessive. Plain men, in their business, anticipated the Baconian method thousands of years ago as the jury in "Millar agt. Taylor" followed it. The Greek sculptors anticipated it, and their hands reached truth, while the greater but misdirected minds of the philosophers, their cotemporaries, were roaming after their Willo'-the-wisp,

" And found no end in wandering mazes lost."

There was the pity of it; those who by learning.

leisure, and ability were most able to instruct man-

kind, were enticed by bad example and the arrogance of the intellect into a priori reasoning, and diverted from docile observation; and so they fell into a system that kept the sun out and the door The other system, in two hundred and fifty years has culightened that world which lay in darkness. To test the systems, take any period of 400 years before Lord Bacon, and estimate the progress of the

world in knowledge and useful discoveries. Then

take the 250 years after Lord Bacon. I vary the

cures, out of justice, to allow for increased popula-

Lord Bacon was the savior of the human intellect. He discouraged plausible conjecture, or a priori reasoning, and taught humble, close observation. Thereby he gave the key of the Heavens to Newton, and the key of Nature, and her forces, to the physical investigator and the prying mechanic. Man began to cultivate the humble, but wise, faculty of observation; it grew by cultivation and taught him how to wrestle with Nature for her secrets, and exhow to wrestle with Nature for her secrets, and extert them. There is scarcely a branch of useful learning that method has not improved 500 per cent. Of course, even since Lord Bacon, Prejudice has, in holes and corners, resisted observation; but the final result is sure. A priori remoning bled people to death with the linear for two centuries after Eucon; but Bacon has conducted the lancet. A handrai of Jesnits will tell you that the hancet. A

MEN OF GOOD OBSERVATION

plituses, were nearly always acute observers. They called a prodical "a spendthrift," having observe-

DESCRIPTION AND NOT CHARITY THE TREE POLICY.

Senio, Germany, &c. 1 think when ments, will prove, by its appearance, that the times were measures which he proposes as remedies, all must ac- as General-in-Chief, and Machado as Deputy. He says

£170 upon an abstract question of law; as if it were a horse size. I in afraid that even among our snorting elem in Mr. Read, will find very few lakers on the other call, attack other from the treash of that country and of from Mr. Bende. In either case Mr. Ronde seems to be to be shedden in Mr. Kende seems to start if Mr. Kende is right if it is a charily which is to small Mr. Kende is right if it is a charily which is to

HEALTH FOR SICK CHILDREN.

CIETY.

THE STASIDE RESORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SO

The "Sick Children's Relief Bureau" of the miniren's Aid Society, at Nos. 323 and 325 Revergstonis visited daily by mothers in search of relief for their suffering children. George Calder, Superintendent, rethe cast side of the city, especially in German families, and the Society has added a skillful German physician to ts medical staff. Four physicians are now employe and every effort is making to check the extraordinary mortality among the young in the tenement quarters. Among the applicants for relief on Wednesday, he said, was a German weman whose more sty of manner and general appearance showed at once that a bureau of charity was not a familiar place to her. She said her husband was a "framer," and while erecting a building husband was a "frainer," and while erecting a building in the Spring he injured his spine so severely that he has been smalle to wais since. They had sold their best furnare, locks, and bedding, and had pawned their clothing in order to keep from starvation. At less they were reduced so far that the little ones were obliged by go out and beg. The chilsiren had become so emanated that they could not walk, and the mother, hearing of the Sies Builet Bureau, prought one of them to the Superintendent. The child was six years old, and as the mother shoot with the little girl in her arms she was isked to sit down as she must be three, but she replied, "o, the sheld is scarcely only weight at all; she is very sick, and it's all from want of lood," Mr. Cabler said that a very large proportion of the deaths among the children have been

all from want of food." Mr. Calder said that a very large projection of the deaths among the entidren have been superinduced by want of proper food.

The Society has helped many worthy applicants, and has event hearly \$1.500 in supplying medical attendance and nourishing food to destillate sick entherin among the past year. Three years are the Society established a sammer resort on Staten Island for poor children, which has been transferred to Eath, L. L. and is now known as "The Children's Seasole Home." More than Long girls from the tenement house districts have visited the pretty grounds of the "Home." this Summer, going down in companies of 100 each, and resmaning there a week or ten days, under the care of the marron and teachers.

Scholars sometimes permit themselves to talk as if | gladiv received.

THE SEAMEN'S CHAMPION.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S APOLOGY.

INTERESTING SCENE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS - IMBARRASSING POSITION OF MR. CHARGES AGAINST MR. BATES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, July 31 .- Mr. Plimsoll certainly understands his countrymen, or is well adviged, or has an instinctive perception of the right thing to do; or all three. His appearance in the House on Thursday was a triumph of an unusual kind. He entered it as a culprit: he left it amid the cheers of his ellow members and the apologies of the Prime Minister for the censure he had asked the House to pass on Mr. Plimsoll. No doubt Mr. Plimsoll had the country with him. No doubt that whatever offense he had committed against Parliamentary rules had been, as one paper remarks, condoned by a tribunal greater even than Parliament. But that is precisely what might have led a vain man into mischief. It would have been so easy to assume a too confident air. to set the House at defiance, to show a conscious of the higher power outside that had dete mined in advance the judgment to be pronounced inside. Mr. Plimsoll was strong enough to use his strength mercifully, and he had the excellent sense o conceal his sense of the strength he possesse When the moment came, the House being crowden every part, Mr. Plimsoll rose in his place and reathe following:

Sir, it did not take me, the whole week so generous accorded to me by this flouse to perceive that it won se impossible to conduct the Government of this re-omatry, impossible to maintain its homer and influen-

Nothing could be better than that. He withdraws such terms and expressions as vere unparliamentary, and apologizes to the House for having used them. But to his statements of facts he adderes. The pology is the more graceful since it has now been For Mr. Disraeli, in his zeal last week to vindicate the dignity of the House, neglected the first essential intered on the minutes of the House. But he omite complete bur to all further proceedings, and that Mr. Plimsoll might have walked into the House and out of it, and have taken what part he liked in us-business, without my expression of contrition what-

he had never offended. motion of the previous Thursday that Mr. Plimsoll be reprintended having been pu seemed to think that the House would expect an one. He began his remarks by saying that, had known what Mr. Sullivan afterward stated to the House, viz., the mental condition of Mr. Plimsell at the time, he never should have proposed a consure on hun. "I should have looked upon it as I look upon it now-as a case of over-strained sensi-has been assure Mr. Reads that, even if my | knowledge to be a great and a good cause." He " for what was, no deabt, in ordinary circumstances, a great indiscretion." It for "was" we read "would have been," we get better grammar, and the real exto of the memory of a set of take but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as the first of take but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as the but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as the but as there were rumors that the people intended to be but as the thing in the world more potent than formalities, more essential than decorum. And so he moved that the order be discharged. Then rose Mr. Benrinck and after him Mr. Newdegate-two men with a remarkable talent for getting out of gear with the eneral feeling-to complain that, after all, Mr. Plinswhich is to make the rapid, if it is a charity which is to appelling out of as, our enjoyer most, not be a spectrug form who puts us on our guard by offering to let 150, or one who assures us as Mr. Rende does, that are not who assures us as Mr. Rende does, that are not who assures us as Mr. Rende does, that are not who assures that the horse is the man for our money that is the more at a constant of the third instance; that he knows at assort it, that he is the man for our money that a property is not only as a constant of the transity of the House. It is only unparliamentary to make charges against members of the House. It is only unparliamentary to make charges against members of the House. It is only unparliamentary to make charges against members of the House. It is only unparliamentary to make charges against members of the House. It is only unparliamentary to make charges against members of the House. It is only unparliamentary in make charges in unparliamentary language; which is us good a definition as most definitions.

On the following night the new Government bill came out, and on second reading was carried. The

> not be deemed seaworthy, should be adopted. To this the Government replied in their usual spiritgranted bull the prayer, the rest dispersed in empty air. They assent to legislation on deck-loads and genin cargoes, but not to compulsory survey, loadline, or the proposal respecting the imprisonment of scamen. It is noticeable that poor Sir Charles Adderley is thrown ever, and that it is the Chanceller of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, who stated the intention of the Ministry. Mr. Dismeli losed the discussion by a characteristic speech I suppose I must not say that it was a 'cheeky" speech, but I may say that he put the best possible face on matters. He still believed the abandonment of the original Merchant Shipping bill was unavoidable, and declared that it was not sacrifixed to the Agricultural Holdings bill! To the question why, when he threw over the former he did not then announce the temporary measure since brought in, he responds gravely that only the ensuing public excitement had enabled the Government to take that step. He tells us that on finding themselves obliged to give up the Merchant Shipping bill, they set about considering how to work the existing laws more efficiently. They found new statutory assistance would be wanted for that, but felt it vain to ask the House for it. Then, providentially, arose this public excirement which made an appeal to the House possible, so that "it is not under the pressure of public opinion, but with the assistance of public opinion that we have introduced this meas ure." As this courageous sentence produced, peated it in another form: "The vox populi has not

principle of the bill, as far as it went, Mr. Plimsoll

approved, but desired that Mr. Reed's amendments,

maching that ships with deck-loads, or with cargoes

into its hand are to be used, and that the How Not To Do It policy must be dropped.

Mr. Bates, the Plymouth shipowner, whom Mr. Phinsoll attacked by name last week, has made another protest and denial. He wants a committee to examine into the charges against him, and Mr. DISEABLE-THE STATE OF FEELING IN THE HOUSE | Distable says he may have it. Meantime, the papers -THE PREMIER'S IMAGINATIVE VIVACITY-THE report his explanation fully, and the public, which is a pretty good tribunal in such matters, will form s own opinion without waiting for the Committee. Mr. Phinsoil retracts nothing,, and when Mr. Bentinck once more took up Mr. Bates's defense and reexetted the charges had not been withdrawn, Mr. insell rose to order. Being told Mr. Bentinck was in order, he left the House. Why should not Mr. Bates be satisfied with a clean bill of health from Mr. Disraeli ? The Prime Minister says no reproach rests on him. But, so far as I can make out from Mr. Bates's statement, his points are two; that the five ships he has lost within two years were classed A 1 at Lloyds, and were insured for only twe-thirds of their value. There is, however, nothing to show they may not have been lost from overloading, which is one of the most profitable forms of reckless

THE CUBAN CONFLICT.

INCIDENTS OF THE INSURRECTION.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT CUADIO-NARROW ESCAPS OF PRESIDENT C SNEROS-THE SEIZURE OF THE LAURA PRICE'S CARGO BY THE SPANIARDS-RE-TURN OF A DISCRACED OFFICIAL TO SPAIN-VAL-MASEDA WILLING TO RESIGN.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE. HAVANA, Aug. 7 .- According to official adices the Spanish forces from Santingo de Cuba overte band of insurgents in Cuadio on the Both of July. The cht that ensued was very floree, and lasted from 3 in canded, and 19 soldiers missing. The fights guerrillas surposets in the mountains of Bininess, in the district of

The detachment of Panta Alegre, Perros, was actacked fighting the insurgents were repulsed by the contien and

movements of several detachments of cavalry under comand a rebel encampment and attacked it, and the hing in the hands of the Spaniards. The troops pursued he insurgents and completely dispersed them. They a commander, the Prolident of the Republic, Salvador ros. the Marquis de Santa Lucia, the chiefs Diag ad Luaces, were all in the camp and escaped at the time

an El Churraea lett Hagti for Hayana on the 4th inst. go of the Laura Price, which was emittrood at the

The Diario de la Morina publishes several lefters token from an insurgent mall-lag. As the hearer was well as from Mr. Pilmsoil, and he made haste to
well as from Mr. Pilmsoil, and he made haste to
the hours he reachly by several Spanish subjects was taken and delivered to the Spanish antherities. ids statements and opinions are shared by Maristre, Car rillo, and Jimenez and other chiefs. Another letter is from Hugel Maestre to Col. Spoturno, and attributes all the failures they have had to the weakness of Cisacros, and states that another President should be chosen at . He says also that they are dissatisfied with Kuloff,

who has been very quiet lately. Gumerrez de la Vega left for Spain in the mail steames on the 30th of July. He was accompanied on board by Valmaseds, a very unusual step for a Capitala-General to to protect him. Nothing unusual occurred, and he was allowed to go quarily. The missing sum-\$600,000 in gold-the cause of his disgrace, has not yet been accounted for, but it is generally supposed that \$600,000 in paper was put in its place. The daily papers state that heleft for Spain on account of ill health, being forbidden to give the true reason. Den Boulfacio Bouafox, who succeeds him, was originally appointed by the Govern-ment, and afterward Gutleirez de la Vega was chosen at he request of Valimouda, who was a friend of the disgraced official. Bonifox fluds it hard to get money to pay the troops and Government officers, who are all greatly discausified at the treasury being empty.

Valuaseda wishes to resign. He complains that the Government does not send him troops, and that accordingly all his plans are frustrated and his labor last. He says he has succeeded in drawing all the small bands of neurgents together, and that if he had troops enough he would soon put down the insurrection. There are rumors that Martinez Campos will be sent from Spain to relieve Valmuseda. There is a general feeling of despondency loaded in bulk, or with a load-line immersed, shall among the Spaniards, and many predict that the strugg cannot last much longer, and fear that Cuba is lest to

> Don Julian Zulucta, who is in Paris, and Don José Baro are to have titles of nobility conferred on them by the spanish Government. The only reason for this is that they are the wealthiest men on the island and cousemently will be able to support their rank. As far as merit goes, there are many spaniards more worthy of that distinction than they.

> Two other skirmishes with the insurgents are also reported. The Lieutemant-Governor of Souta Clara recently sent a band of police and volunteers against the Cuban forces at Jucaral. They encountered them at the estate of Luis Perez, and killed one named Emilio Hurtado. Finding, however, that the insurgents were in strong force, they retreated. A Spanish force under command of Major Vargas, which has been in quest of the insurgents in the vicinity of Placetos, encountered them on the Carbajal farm and dispersed them,

> killing four. The Captain-General has gone to his Summer residence,

and will there transact all official business.

Great commotion was caused by a blumber at the drawing of the Havana Leitery on the 19th uit. The number 30,087 was inscribed on the slate as having won the highest prize, but it was soon after canceled, and 30,088 placed there instead. The discontent was so great that Don José Gutierrez de la Vega, Director of State, called a meeting of members of the press and prominent citizens, at which the affair was explained. The boy who reads the numbers taken from the globe, it appears, called out 30,087 three times, and that number was accordingly recorded as winning the highest prize. Afterward, on comparing the numbers with those written on the balls, it was found that a blunder had been made, and that not unnaturally, a laugh, Mr. Disraeli instantly re- 30,088 was the lacky one, and that the former was

entitled only to a prize of \$300. week or ten days, under the care of the marron and teachers.

These excursions have improved the health of the following and the control of the society's friends. Many of the girls had never been out of the city, and the taxiny of the pure air, the green fields, and the sail water balling made a winderful novelty to them. During their visit, the utmost freedom is allowed and the children capey their sports and games without, interference, and win only in cities of the society in caring for the sick children of the poor is increasing, and subscriptions in aid of the fund will be galair received.

The poince has lot improved the bealth of the correct as, but has aided us." It is impossible to go beyond that. For my part, I rejoice to see so much of his old imaginative vivacity returning to Mr. Disraeli. He is never so amusing as when he means to be impressive. The details of the new bill will be settled next week in Committee. Whatever sports and games without, interference, and win only of the society in the village of Mamanao on the 25th mit. The people were keeping holiday, and there was mastly at the principal hotel. A party of ne-grows rushed into the place crying "fire," and when the means to be impressive. The details of the new bill will be settled next week in Committee. Whatever they be, the sailors will be better looked after this Winter than ever before. The Board of Trade itself will understand that the extraordinary powers put were sailed.